



### **MOODY AFB**

"HOME OF THE FLYING TIGERS"

# INTEGRATED DELIVERY SYSTEM (IDS) NEWSLETTER &

## "PEOPLE PROGRAMS CALENDAR"

Bringing People and Services Together!

Feb 13; Vol 17, No 2

View this edition at www.moody.af.mil/ and click on "Families and Airmen"Link

## February is National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month

Lawanna Barron, ACSW, LCSW, Family Advocacy Outreach Manager

February brings national focus to the issue of teen dating violence, highlights the need to educate our youth about healthy relationships, raises awareness among those who care for them and provides communities with a critical opportunity to work together to prevent this devastating cycle of abuse.

According to the Centers for Disease Control, one out of every eleven teens report being hit or physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past twelve months. Abuse can come in many forms: verbal, emotional, and even sexual. Teens involved in abusive relationships are more likely to have other problems such as fighting, binge drinking, sexual activity, and even suicide attempts.

Abuse can also involve the internet or cell phones. In a 2010 Pew Research Center study of 800 teens age 12 to 17, twenty-six percent reported being bullied or harassed through text messages and phone calls. Fifteen percent stated they have received a sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude image of someone they know by text.

Parents find teen years challenging as they try to prepare teens for difficult situations, try to know when there is a problem, and try to provide guidance when teens need it. There *are* things that parents can do to help.

## Recognize the warning signs that a teen may be at risk.

- Teens are likely in a *healthy* relationship when communication is open, especially when there are problems; they have space to spend time with other friends and family. Friends are supportive and respectful.
- Teens may be in an *abusive* relationship when their friend controls where they go; what they wear; what they do or their friend tries to stop them from talking with family or other friends. They are threatened or scared; they are pushed, slapped, or kicked, and they are forced to do things sexually they don't want to do
- Teens that are *stressed or abused may change their routine*. They may give up activities or hobbies they previously enjoyed. They may withdraw from friends and family or spend too much time with the person they are dating.

<u>Have a conversation with your teen about what it means to be in a healthy relationship</u>. Be sure to include information about dating abuse. Listen carefully and be aware that only 32% of teens actually confide in their parents about their abusive relationship.

<u>Serve as a good role model to your teen by having healthy relationships</u>. Teens learn much more from what we do than from what we say. Show teens through your own relationships how to treat people with respect.

(Continued on page 2)

### Georgia Women, Infant & Child (WIC)

Offers yummy, healthy food and more to pre-natal women; breast-feeding mothers (up to one year); infants; postpartum women (up to 6 months) and children up to age 5 Call Georgia WIC 1-800-228-9173 or visit on-line at www.wic.ga.gov

## Military Life is Challenging! Do You Need Someone to Talk To?

Call the **Military Family Life Consultant** at **229-561-7915** during regular duty hours (0800-1700). If you have concerns **with child-related issues**, call the MAFB **Child Behavioral Specialist** assigned to Youth Programs/CDC/Family Child Care at **229-561-7924**. This service is **FREE** and **CONFIDENTIAL**. Leave a message requesting that he/she call you back.

**Be sure that your teen is supervised**. Parents should know where teens are, who they are with, what they are doing, and when they will be home. Setting up boundaries and expectations for their activities will help guide them when they are making decisions for themselves.

If a teen is in an abusive relationship, their health and safety may be at risk. They need help. If they are in immediate danger, call 911. The **Family Advocacy Program** can provide you with information and available resources by calling at 257-4805. Also, the National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline at 1-866-331-9474 is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Information is available from <a href="www.cdc.gov/chooserespect">www.cdc.gov/chooserespect</a>, <a href="www.loveisrespect.org">www.loveisrespect.org</a>. We all have the right to relationships free from violence.

## **Understanding**

# **Teen Dating Violence**

## **Fact Sheet**

2010

Dating violence is a type of intimate partner violence. It occurs between two people in a close relationship. The nature of dating violence can be physical, emotional, or sexual.

- Physical—This occurs when a partner is pinched, hit, shoved, or kicked.
- Emotional—This means threatening a partner or harming his or her sense of self-worth. Examples include name calling, shaming, bullying, embarrassing on purpose, or keeping him/her away from friends and family.
- Sexual—This is forcing a partner to engage in a sex act when he or she does not or cannot consent.

Unhealthy relationships can start early and last a lifetime. Dating violence often starts with teasing and name calling. These behaviors are often thought to be a "normal" part of a relationship. But these behaviors can lead to more serious violence like physical assault and rape.



# Why is dating violence a public health problem?

Dating violence is a serious problem in the United States. Many teens do not report it because they are afraid to tell friends and family.

- 72% of 8th and 9th graders reportedly "date".1
- 1 in 4 adolescents report verbal, physical, emotional, or sexual abuse from a dating partner each year.
- About 10% of students nationwide report being physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past 12 months.<sup>2</sup>



# How does dating violence affect health?

Dating violence can have a negative effect on health throughout life. Teens who are victims are more likely to be depressed and do poorly in school.<sup>3</sup> They may engage in unhealthy behaviors, like using drugs and alcohol<sup>3</sup>, and are more likely to have eating disorders.<sup>4</sup> Some teens even think about or attempt suicide.<sup>5</sup> Teens who are victims in high school are at higher risk for victimization during college.<sup>6</sup>



# Who is at risk for dating violence?

Studies show that people who harm their dating partners are more depressed and are more aggressive than peers. Other factors that increase risk for harming a dating partner include:<sup>7</sup>

- · Trauma symptoms
- · Alcohol use
- · Having a friend involved in dating violence
- · Having problem behaviors in other areas
- · Belief that dating violence is acceptable
- · Exposure to harsh parenting
- · Exposure to inconsistent discipline
- Lack of parental supervision, monitoring, and warmth



www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention



## **Understanding Teen Dating Violence**



# How can we prevent dating violence?

The ultimate goal is to stop dating violence before it starts. Strategies that promote healthy relationships are vital. During the preteen and teen years, young people are learning skills they need to form positive relationships with others. This is an ideal time to promote healthy relationships and prevent patterns of dating violence that can last into adulthood.

Prevention programs change the attitudes and behaviors linked with dating violence. One example is Safe Dates, a school-based program that is designed to change social norms and improve problem solving skills.



# How does CDC approach prevention?

CDC uses a 4-step approach to address public health problems like dating violence.

### Step 1: Define the problem

Before we can prevent dating violence, we need to know how big the problem is, where it is, and whom it affects. CDC learns about a problem by gathering and studying data. These data are critical because they help decision makers send resources where they are needed most.

## Step 2: Identify risk and protective factors

It is not enough to know that dating violence is affecting a certain group of people in a certain area. We also need to know why. CDC conducts and supports research to answer this question. We can then develop programs to reduce or get rid of risk factors.

Step 3: Develop and test prevention strategies Using information gathered in research, CDC develops and evaluates strategies to prevent violence.

## Step 4: Assure widespread adoption

In this final step, CDC shares the best prevention strategies. CDC may also provide funding or technical help so communities can adopt these strategies.

For a list of CDC activities, see www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/ipv\_sv\_guide.html.



## Where can I learn more?

Choose Respect Initiative www.cdc.gov/chooserespect

National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

National Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-656-HOPE (4673)

National Sexual Violence Resource Center www.nsvrc.org

Dating Matters: Understanding Teen Dating Violence Prevention www.vetoviolence.org/datingmatters



### References

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- Ackard DM & Neumark-Sztainer D, Date violence and date rape among adolescents: Associations with disordered eating behaviors and psychological health. Child Abuse and Neglect. 2002:26:455-473.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Physical Dating Violence Among High School Students—United States, 2003. MMWR 2006:55:532-535.
- Smith PH, White JW, Holland LJ. A longitudinal perspective on dating violence among adolescent and college-age women. American Journal of Public Health. 2003;93(7):1104–9.
- Foshee VA, & Matthew RA. (2007). Adolescent dating abuse perpetration:
   A review of findings, methodological limitations, and suggestions for future research. In DJ Flannery, AT Vazjoni, & ID Waldman (Eds.), The Cambridge Handbook of Violence Behavior and Aggression (pp. 431-449). New York: Cambridge.

For more information, please contact:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
1-800-CDC-INFO • www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention • addinto@cdc.gov

<u>Airman's Guide for Assisting Personnel in Distress</u> is new and available at the following link: (<a href="http://airforcemedicine.afms.mil/airmansguide">http://airforcemedicine.afms.mil/airmansguide</a>) Check it out!



## **Not All Dietary Supplements Are Safe And Effective:**

True, but neither are "all" medications. Provided by Health & Wellness Center Staff

Supplements Are Not Regulated The Same Way Drugs Are. Okay, so what regulations are in place?

In 2010, Congress enacted the Dietary Supplement Full Implementation and Enforcement Act of 2010, to ensure that the DSHEA of 1994 and other requirements for dietary supplements under the jurisdiction of the FDA are fully implemented and enforced.

**Ingredients Not Listed on Supplement Facts Panel:** This was true in past and still may be true in the near future. But it is less likely to be true in the future. It is prohibited, and respectable companies will comply with these acts to make supplements safer.

**No Safety Oversight Of Supplements Before Market Entry:** True, federal law does not require dietary supplements to be <u>proven safe</u> to FDA's satisfaction <u>before</u> they are marketed, but new ingredients do have oversight.

**FDA Not Legally Responsible For Safety—Manufacturer Is:** True, but once a dietary supplement is on the market the FDA has certain safety <u>monitoring</u> responsibilities.

**Third Party Independent Certification Is The Safest:** This is 100% true. However, there is 0% guarantee there will <u>never</u> be an adverse event or that <u>all companies</u> are taking these safety measures. Companies dedicated to consumer safety have voluntarily established all or most of their manufacturing protocols in line with the strict 'Pharmaceutical' model GMP's (Code of Federal Regulations – 21 CFR 210 and 211).

What Do I Look For On The Label?













**Resource Available Through The Human Performance Resource Center (HPRC).** OPSS is a joint initiative between the HPRC and the DoD to educate service members and retirees, their family members, leaders, healthcare providers, and DoD civilians about dietary supplements and how to choose supplements wisely. The resources listed are from their website: <a href="http://hprc-online.org/dietary-supplements/opss">http://hprc-online.org/dietary-supplements/opss</a>

If you would like the HAWC Dietitian to give a briefing at your squadron's commander's call, you may reach her at 257-1435 or barbara.tucker.ctr@moody.af.mil



"Give Parents a Break" Dates

**2013 Dates** are 16 Mar; 20 Apr; 18 May; 22 Jun; 20 Jul; 17 Aug, 14 Sep; 20 Oct, 17 Nov, and 15 Dec

For latest on activities, visit <a href="http://www.moodyfss.com">http://www.moodyfss.com</a>

Airman & Family Readiness Center Serving personnel and families since 16 Sep 1981 (229) 257-3333/After-Hours: (229) 257-3501





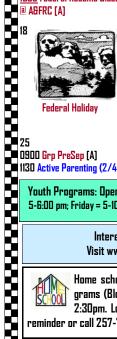


HEATH AND WELVIESS

Want to sign up for <u>Health & Wellness Center</u> (HAWC) classes? Call 257-4292 or go online https://www.php-ids.net YOU <u>can</u> save a life! A Help Center; Help for Suicidal People, and Help for People Trying to Prevent Suicide is as close as your iPhone/iPad or Android device... <u>OPERATION: REACH OUT</u> - Free military suicide prevention mobile app is available at: <a href="http://militaryfamily.com/downloads/apps/military-suicide-prevention-operation-reach-out/">http://militaryfamily.com/downloads/apps/military-suicide-prevention-operation-reach-out/</a>

Agency Legend: Call the agency listed to sign up:

(A) = ABFRC (257-3333)
(B) = Family APRC (257-3333)
(C) = HAWC (257-4282)
(F) = Collection (257-4282)
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MAFB School Liaison Office "Board of Education/BoE" Dates

Berrien County (1900/7pm): 12 Feb; 12 Mar; 9 Apr Lanier County (1900/7pm): 11 Feb; 11 Mar; 8 Apr Lowndes County (1800/6pm): 11 Feb: 11 Mar: 15 Apr Valdosta City (1900/7pm): 11 Feb; 11 Mar; 8 Apr

Take time to attend; know what your district issues are and who your BoE representative is. Attend your child's Parent Involvement Team Mtg. MCEP/SLD Guide available at SLD/EFMP on "Newcomers" Link on Moody AFB Homepage (www.moody.af.mil)

## Ms Windy Scott

**Exceptional Family Member Program-Family** Support (EFMP-FS) Coordinator provides infor-



mation, referral and advocacy services to all families with a special need. Come by her office in Airman & Family Readiness Center (Bldg 400) or call her at (229) 257-4789. Events include family support groups; specialized "lunch & learn" events, and national observances.

Check out her Facebook Page!

New to Moody AFB? Take a tour; call 257-2033 to reserve a spot.

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### People Programs Calendar"

| Agency Legend Call the agency | State to sign up| (A) = 88FRC (257-3233) | (D) = Changl (257-321) |
| (B) = Family Advances (257-4805) (E) = Youth Programs (257-3057) |
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Single Parent Support Group Meeting, Monthly @ 1500 on 2nd Monday at the A&FRC

## Moody AFB **Chapel Corner**

0900 Contemporary Protestant 1030 Catholic Sunday Mass 1215 Gospel Service

MAFB Catholic Community Info: http://www.moodycatholic.com/

MAFB Protestant Community Info: http://www.facebook.com/Moody.Air ForceBase.Chapel/

229-3211 or 257-3501 for Emergencies



For top quality services; safety; challenging activities and a staff that cares, check out the Moody AFB Youth Programs (257-3067). Check out their monthly calendars and Facebook

page for the latest events. You" find them in Bldg 400 for now while the Youth Center (Bldg 1804) is being renovated.

**SAFETY TIPS:** Keep you and your family safe by frequently checking Consumer Product Safety Commission website (www.cpsc.gov/) and the US Food and Drug Administration webpage (www.fda.gov/ consumer/default.htm)

All types of Sexual Assault violate Air Force Standards

DoD Safe Helpline: call: 1-877-995-5247 or click www.SafeHelpline.org/

Text \*55-247 (CONUS)

**MAFB Sexual Assault** Response Program (229) 257-7272 or (229) 560-5085

| Agency Legend: Call the agency listed to sign up:
(A Agency Legend: CS7-3233)	(D) - Chapel (257-3201)
(B) = Family Advocacy (257-4805)	(E) = CDC (257-3220)
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What is an Integrated Delivery System (IDS) The Moody IDS is a cross-functional team of military helping agencies working together to enhance the resiliency and quality of life for this community. Our goal is to provide quality prevention programs and services by working together for the common good of the mission. Our motto—our goal—is to Bring People and Services Together

Chapel: 257-3211; after duty hours call 257-3501

**Drug Demand Reduction: 257-5900** 

Health and Wellness Center/HAWC: 257-4292

**Equal Opportunity Program: 257-6798** 

Sexual Assault Response Program: 257-7272 or 560-5085 PLUS: First Sergeant Representative; Moody Spouses

Club; MAFB Teen Council; 476 FG (USAFR)

**Airman & Family Services Flight:** 

Airman & Family Readiness Center = 257-3333 **Child Development Center = 257-3935/257-9220** Exceptional Family Member Program-FS=257-4789; Military Family Life Consultant = 229 561-7915; Family Child Care Program/257-3907;

School Liaison Officer/257-4380

Youth Programs/257-3067

Child & Youth Behavior Specialist = 229 561-7924

Behavioral Health Flight: Mental Health/ADAPT = 257-3898; Family Advocacy = 257-4805; First Time Parent Program = 257-4490



MOODY AFB Integrated